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FRIDAY, OCTOBER 22, 1915.

A Line o' Cheer Each Day o' the Year.

By JOHN KENDRICK BANGS.

First printing of an original poem, written only for The Washington Herald.

CHILDREN OF TIME.

Days are new-born babes of Time,
Full of potencies sublime.
I shall give them loving care
As tho' each one be my heir
Whom I wished to grow to be
Full of grace and courtesy,
Ever smiling, and inclined
To the service of mankind.

(Copyright, 1915.)

Dr. Bruncken declares that American criticism of Germans is superficial. The only appropriate criticism for supermen.

The strategist who declared that the Russians would be victorious in the long run may not have been so far wrong after all. But it has been a mighty long run.

As a means of catching crooks Chicago's chief of police plans to have moving pictures taken of them, standing, sitting and walking, and exhibited at all police stations. Why not pinch 'em while they are having their pictures taken?

"We know that babies cry; that is a part of the scheme of things," said Judge Young, in refusing to evict the parents of a leather lunged bantling from an apartment house. He meant, of course, a part of the scream of things.

The loss of revenue resulting from abuses of the franking privilege in the United States reminds the London Daily Chronicle of a certain eighteenth century M. P., who franked a pack of hounds from Yorkshire to Sussex. Who says we are not enlightened?

Mayor Mitchell, of New York, has issued an edict that chorist girls must not exhibit their bare knees. However, there will probably be no falling off in attendance at the theaters; so long as the authorities refrain from interfering with the attire of the ultra-fashionable members of the audience.

Secretary Daniels has decided that electric warships which clearly cannot "sail" or "steam" just "float." Splendid. So do grape juice and chin music. It is denied, however, that the name of the Dreadnought recently laid down will be changed from the California to the Flowing Bowl, as has been suggested.

A former tax commissioner of New York says that city's financial troubles have been brought about largely by the application of too much "benevolent, high-brow socialism" to the administration of affairs. Regulatory laws have adversely affected the taxable values of real estate, he holds. It is probably true, but Washington can't sympathize with New York. The people there have the vote.

Times have certainly changed. Only a few years ago the whole country welcomed with high honors a visitor from Germany who brought over a fake serum and proclaimed it a sure cure for consumption, with the result that thousands of unfortunate victims of the disease were imposed upon. Now an American physician has been ousted from a position at Cornell University because of his advocacy of a new treatment for cancer.

Carranza has given the government at Washington a striking example of what may be accomplished by firmness in diplomacy. Last June President Wilson issued a proclamation calling upon all the warring factions of Mexico to compose their differences and agree upon a ruler capable of bringing about the redemption of the republic; otherwise the United States would select "some man or group of men" to support, with the same object in view. This proclamation was supplemented by a similar demand from the pan-American conference, and with the single exception of Carranza the leaders of all the factions agreed to the council of peace. The First Chief haughtily refused to take part in any conference that did not contemplate the selection of himself. In effect he told us to mind our own business. And now Carranza has been recognized by all the parties to the pan-American conference as the chief executive of the de facto government, and we have undertaken to keep arms from the hands of his enemies, the members of the council of peace.

The District health officer says the death rate in Washington has been reduced from 21 to about 16.1-2 per 1,000, largely the result of improved sanitation and discoveries of scientific methods of combating infectious diseases. He adds, however, that no way has been discovered to stop the ravages of diseases of the heart, arteries and kidneys, in which there is an enormous rise. These statements open up quite a field of speculation. The health official seems to intimate that if the cause of this large increase in the maladies mentioned could be discovered and removed Washington's death rate could be brought considerably lower. But possibly what he really means is that we are growing old faster, and if so, is it not possible that it is due to the worries incident to the strenuous fight which we have made to reduce the death rate from 21 to 16.1-2 per thousand. There is something puzzling about the situation from any point of view.

Judge Gary Warns of "Isms."

Ordinary sane men are inclined to smile at the various isms that are set afloat from time to time and pay no more attention to them. Some business men will good naturedly contribute to the agitators of isms as the easiest way of getting rid of them. Judge Elbert H. Gary, chairman of the executive board of the United States Steel Corporation, has sounded a note of warning against this indifference to the dangerous isms that are becoming so prevalent. In an address at Lafayette College Wednesday Judge Gary said that the increasing agitations in favor of isms are calculated to sap the very foundation of economic justice, involving the national government itself. It is well that a man of Judge Gary's prominence in the business world has at last observed the dangerous tendency of the promoters of isms. It is not a new tendency. It is almost as old as this country. It is as impossible to keep the promoters of isms out of politics as it is for an old hen to keep a brood of ducklings out of the water. They may be mothered and fathered by sane and patriotic people to keep them within bounds, but when they get strong enough they are certain to reach out and try to control politics and finally transform the government to suit their own particular isms.

That was the experience the country had with the dangerous isms that developed the Know-nothing party and which gradually led up to the civil war. Many prominent politicians cultivated the Know-nothing party with the hope of being able to use it, but it destroyed most of them and introduced more contention into the political, social, business, and religious life of the country than any other organization that ever figured in American politics, because it gathered to itself all the radical isms that developed or could be imported in that day. The promoters of isms have the same ambitions today that they had in the days of Know-nothingism. They begin with altruistic professions of ambitions to aid in charity or temperance or social reform, and their appeals for help are readily responded to. But when they secure a full treasury and are able to build up a machine with a large pay roll and the means of publicity, they cannot resist the temptation to use this machine for the purpose of controlling local and State politics and finally the national government, that they may transfer their pay roll to the government's pay roll.

President McCracken, of Lafayette College, in his address on the same occasion, remarked that the promoters of isms readily "confounded the government pay roll with the angel's list of those who, like Abou, love their fellow-men." These two addresses may serve to help check the growth of dangerous isms by persuading business men and rich men, who have some sense of responsibility in the use of their money, to more carefully investigate before they contribute money to the multitude of agitators who are promoting all sorts of isms. It is no longer considered proper for rich men and big corporations to contribute to responsible political parties, but they carelessly give millions to politics, under the guise of charity, social betterment, temperance, and even religion, unconscious that their contributions may be indirectly used against them and against the government itself in campaigns which have for their purpose radical changes in the principles on which this government was founded. The agitators will, if allowed and aided by large campaign funds, convert the United States government into an aggregation of isms, many of them contradictory of each other, but satisfactory to the agitators because of their ability to transfer their followers to the government pay roll to be supported by taxation. The best way to choke a dangerous ism is to withhold from it the contributions which business men carelessly make to the promoters just to get rid of them.

Two District Briefs.

In its brief filed with the joint committee of Congress which is investigating the fiscal relations between the United States and the District of Columbia, the Tax Reform Association contributes almost nothing that is practical or that will aid the committee in reaching a just conclusion. In advocating the adoption of the single tax the association is no doubt sincere in its belief that this would insure an equal distribution of the so-called benefits of the Federal government's annual contribution toward the expenses of the Nation's Capital among all of its residents, which it proclaims as its object. So far as this feature of the association's brief is concerned, the Congressional committee is merely asked to decide upon the soundness of the single tax theory, in support of which no new arguments are advanced.

The further recommendations of the association for complete separation of national and municipal functions, with separate disbursements, or a sharing of expenses in proportion to the relative value of property under national and private ownership, takes us back some forty years to the time when many of the country's wisest statesmen wrestling with these very propositions, concluded that they were impractical and adopted the half-and-half principle as just and equitable to the people of the District and the whole country. They found it impossible to devise an intelligent system of separate accounts and the very brief of the Tax Reform Association reveals insurmountable difficulties in the way of such separation now. The mere contemplation of the complications, the mistakes, the quarrels, and the protests that would inevitably grow out of any such arrangement is bewildering. The interests and the activities of the Federal government and the District of Columbia cannot be separated without upsetting the very foundation upon which the seat of the government is established here. What it is hoped to accomplish by such a proceeding has not yet been revealed.

This latest brief contrasts strangely with the comprehensive and lucid exposition of the whole subject presented on behalf of the joint citizens' committee of the District of Columbia. The array of facts and figures contained in that document are not open to dispute. They are not new, but are merely grouped for the convenience of the investigators. They prove conclusively the wisdom of the more earlier statesmen who devised the half-and-half principle by showing that it is fair and equitable today as it was then.

None of those who would destroy that principle go so far as to contend that the progress of the Nation's Capital should be limited to the amount of money that it is possible for the residents of Washington to contribute in taxes, and only a very few contend that one-half of the expenses is less than their fair share. It is in fact gen-

erally conceded that half-and-half represents an apportionment as nearly fair as could be arrived at even by an elaborate system of accounting. And since the exact figures cannot possibly be arrived at, why discard the present arrangement, which is eminently satisfactory to all but a handful of alien agitators in favor of some experiment that offers not the remotest prospect of improvement?

Teeth.

By JOHN D. BARRY.

The great dental congress in San Francisco called our attention to a subject that has been largely neglected in the past and that is getting more and more attention, particularly from our educators. Once, perhaps not so very long ago, if we had been told that there was a direct relation between teeth and education we might have been tempted to smile. Now we know that the educator's first concern is with the health of his pupils and that neglect of teeth is in itself a neglect of health. So it was not surprising the other day that, at the dental congress, a strong feeling of indignation was expressed in favor of making dentistry a means of selecting children in the schools. It was predicted that the children in the future would be an important part of the teaching body; not only caring for the teeth of the children, but instructing children in methods of self-protection.

When Henry James, the novelist, was in this country a few years ago, among the many things that impressed him were also things that seemed to cause him genuine amazement, the first of which returned here from a long stay in Europe, where teeth were often woefully neglected and as coming from the United States. The compliments paid Americans by this sharp observer were unquestionably merited by those well-to-do people that he was mainly thrown into contact with; but it was not merited by a vast number of people led by their poverty and their lack of training to neglect their teeth, sufferers from disease themselves and the means of suffering from disease among others. For one of the most obvious causes of infection, it should be borne in mind, results from the neglect of the mouth, that portal of the breath so closely related to the stomach.

When we think intently of this subject we begin to realize that teeth are not merely private property; they are also public property, in that, realizing the public nature of man as a practical reality, as something that must be accepted and lived by if we are going to have a well ordered society. The poison of bad teeth, in other words, poisons not only oneself, but the surrounding air as well. It affects digestion which, in turn, creates more poison. And this poison, it should be borne in mind, operates not only directly but indirectly as well. The direct suffering from neglect of the teeth is so severe that it need not be dwelt on at length. Every one knows who has once suffered from toothache or from abscess of the gums or from any of those infections of the jaw that lead to operations on the bone. But the indirect suffering is not so well understood by the people or even by many of the dentists. The late Dr. Harry A. Goldberg, of New York called attention to it at the congress in his paper relating to diseases of the mouth. As the paper was prepared for scientific men, it contained a good many scientific terms, not clear to the laymen; but the message of warning was clear enough. I hope that Mr. Goldberg will be persuaded to repeat his message in a paper that can be read by all kinds of people, including children.

There has been a big advance in dentistry since the days when barbers used to pull teeth and act as advisers to the public in regard to the treatment of the mouth. No one could fail to be impressed by it who followed the proceedings of the assembled dentists. Each year witnesses a distinct advance in methods; but what is even more important is the advance in public spirit shown by those workers who are ambitious to be accepted as men of science and to establish their profession on the plane where it belongs on account of its high service. Nowadays most dentists have some training in general medicine and it looks as if the standards in the dental schools would be made even more exacting. That there is need of closer supervision, however, was suggested by the remark of a dentist at the convention that not more than one-fifth of the dentists in this country are well-to-do and of the teeth, and the poor are the worst sufferers from the incompetence and who are in the greatest need of protection.

It is appalling to think of the unnecessary suffering that results from the neglect of teeth. In some instances, it is true, it is due merely to thoughtlessness or to dread of the dentist's chair. In most instances, however, it is due to poverty. Several of our more enterprising cities have established free dental clinics, where the patients pay for the material only, or pay not at all. There ought to be clinics of this kind in every community. And there ought to be similar clinics connected with our public schools. The neglect of teeth may save teeth for a lifetime, and be a means of maintaining health and usefulness. The public expenditure, instead of being a loss, would be an immense gain. In this respect we are far behind Australia, where the school children are regularly examined, special attention being paid to their teeth, their eyes, and their general health.

Among all the lessons taught in the public schools there is none more important in its effect on physical wellbeing than the lesson of the tooth brush. Nevertheless, even now, in a large number of schools, it is altogether neglected. There are other lessons that are neglected, including music, which gives exercise to the teeth, and the young are the worst sufferers from the incompetence and who are in the greatest need of protection.

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It is not enough to have good teeth. It is essential to know how to use them and how to keep them in good condition, a simple enough matter when it is understood that the teeth are a part of our body and that they are used every day. It is not enough to have good dentists. All dentists ought to be good dentists, and the best that dentistry has to offer ought to be within the reach of the public.

Standard Bearers.

For President in 1916: William J. Bryan, of Nebraska. He qualified as the hyphen candidate in June. He has just qualified again. The Dove against the Vulture!

For Vice President in 1916: Charles J. Hexamer, of Pennsylvania. Platform: Anything to injure the United States.—New York Times.

A Pointer for Villa.

Gen. Villa has been reported killed so often that each new story of a violent end is discredited at once. The man has more lives than the proverbial cat, but it has only been by constant vigilance that he has escaped assassination. A famous border gunman, "Wild" Bill Hickok, habitually sat with his face to the door, but one night he carelessly faced the other way in a restaurant and a shot through the open door finished him. A like relaxation of watchfulness may be the death of Francisco Villa.—New York Sun.

OUR COUNTRY—OUR PRESIDENT

A History of the American People

JEFFERSON'S TACTFUL POLICY.

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But they were in a helpless minority.

Even Mr. Jefferson's attacks upon the judiciary, that last stronghold into which they had been driven failed to bring on the storm they wished for.

The process of impeachment was actively set afoot, that same year 1803 to effect the removal of such federal judges as made themselves most obnoxious to attack.

The Democratic leaders of the House announced it as their theory of impeachment under the constitution that it was not a criminal prosecution but only a process of removal.

It was a declaration of an act of Congress unconstitutional and void. It was a declaration of an act of Congress unconstitutional and void.

A decision declaring an act of Congress unconstitutional and void. It was a declaration of an act of Congress unconstitutional and void.

It must be considered a means of keeping the courts in reasonable harmony with the will of the nation.

There was enough and to spare to feed the fears and the rising anger of the Federalist leaders.

But Congress itself declined the theory.

Judge Pickens was removed from office because of gross irregularities of conduct, but Judge Chase was acquitted despite his violent partisanship outspoken from the bench.

The Senate would not out merely for opinions held, and the courts were safe.

The Federalist leaders found, moreover, that their own partisans, upon whom they had thought that they could reckon, gave them no countenance. It was impossible to arouse alarm then.

Mr. Jefferson had proved no monster, after all, but an amiable and attractive gentleman, graceful in conversation, and apparently without desire to destroy the whole country spite of what was said against him.

Tomorrow: A Profitable Neutrality.

THE ARMY AND NAVY

Latest and Most Complete News of Service and Personnel

Published in Washington.

By E. E. JOHNS.

A proposition to discontinue with the pistol as a part of a cavalryman's armament has received an unfavorable report from the War Department.

The assignment of First Lieut. J. Samuel White, Medical Reserve Corps, to active duty is approved.

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Doings of Society

November 24 is the day selected for the marriage of Miss Hildred Gatewood, daughter of Medical Director James Dunham Gatewood, U. S. N., and Mrs. Gatewood, and Mr. Toy Dixon Savage, of Norfolk. The ceremony will be performed at noon at the residence of Dr. and Mrs. Gatewood, in Nineteenth street, in the presence of a small company of relatives and close friends and will be followed by a breakfast to which a number of additional guests will be invited.

Mrs. Earl North, wife of Lieut. North, U. S. A., will be her sister's matron of honor and only attendant.

The German Ambassador, Count von Bernstorff, who is at the Ritz-Carlton, in New York, will probably return to the embassy at Washington the end of this week.

The Russian Ambassador and Mme. Bakmeteff and several members of the embassy staff will motor over to Philadelphia the week of November 1 and will be among the distinguished guests at the wedding of Miss Hope Truxton Beale to Mr. Oliver Eaton Cromwell.

Miss Beale is a relative of Mme. Bakmeteff, and will be frequently stopped for a short time at Wakefield Manor, the country seat in Rappahannock County of Mrs. Barnett.

Miss Wardell was one of the members earlier in the month of a large house party given at White Sulphur Springs.

Miss Wallis Wardell joined her mother, Mrs. John Freeman Rasin, yesterday at their apartments at the Waldorf in Baltimore after her return from a house guest for a few days at Wakefield Manor, the country seat in Rappahannock County of Mrs. Barnett.

Mrs. Lloyd W. Bowler will start West this week and will not return to Washington until December 1.

Miss Marguerite Shonts, who spent the summer at Newport, has gone to Princeton for the remainder of the autumn.

Mrs. and Mrs. George Peabody East will close their Newport season next Thursday and will return to Washington for the winter.

Mrs. R. A. Brown of Fort McIntosh, Texas, is at the New Richmond Hotel.

Miss Christine Hume, who moved over to White Sulphur Springs yesterday, is passing the autumn and stopped for luncheon at the Greenbrier.

Mr. and Mrs. William B. H. Downes of Boston have announced the engagement of their daughter, Miss Patricia Downes, to Mr. Charles Shuman, a member of the Senate and Mrs. John Weeks of West Newton.

One of the interesting weddings of the autumn and one that came as a surprise took place Tuesday in Baltimore when Miss Louise Hollingsworth Whyte, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Whyte, became the bride of Mr. James Carroll Schenck, son of Mr. Edwin Schenck and the late Mrs. Schenck. The ceremony was performed at 12:30 o'clock at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Whyte, 740 Cathedral street, the Rev. Dr. Arthur Chilton Powell officiating. Only the members of the two families and a few intimates were present.

An improvised altar of white flowers against a background of palms was erected in the drawing-room suite of the hotel.

The bride, who was given in marriage by her father, wore a smart traveling costume of peacock blue.

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